Part Two Overview

Part One of the Narrative Report gave an overview of the Partnership Process, including the case for change, the history of the Partnership Process, our vision of the future of the Partnership Process, and an in-depth discussion of the concept of military worth.

Part Two, which comprises Chapters 5 through 10, gives a detailed description of the activities that take place during a typical electronic warfare acquisition. These chapters and activities are:

- Chapter 5. Quantify Mission Deficiencies
- Chapter 6. Establish the Requirements
- Chapter 7. Convey the Requirements
- Chapter 8. Select the Source
- Chapter 9. Develop the Solution
- Chapter 10. Evaluate the Result

Mapping the Activity Chapters Onto the DoD 5000 Process

The six activity chapters can be mapped onto the DoD 5000 process as follows:

- Chapter 5, Quantify Mission Deficiencies, corresponds to the pre–Phase 0 activity, Determination of Mission Need.
- Chapter 6, Establish the Requirements, corresponds to Phase 0, Concept Exploration and Definition.
- The activities in Chapters 7 through 10 are repeated in each of Phases I, II, and III of an acquisition.

The figure on the following page shows the relationship between the chapters and phases.

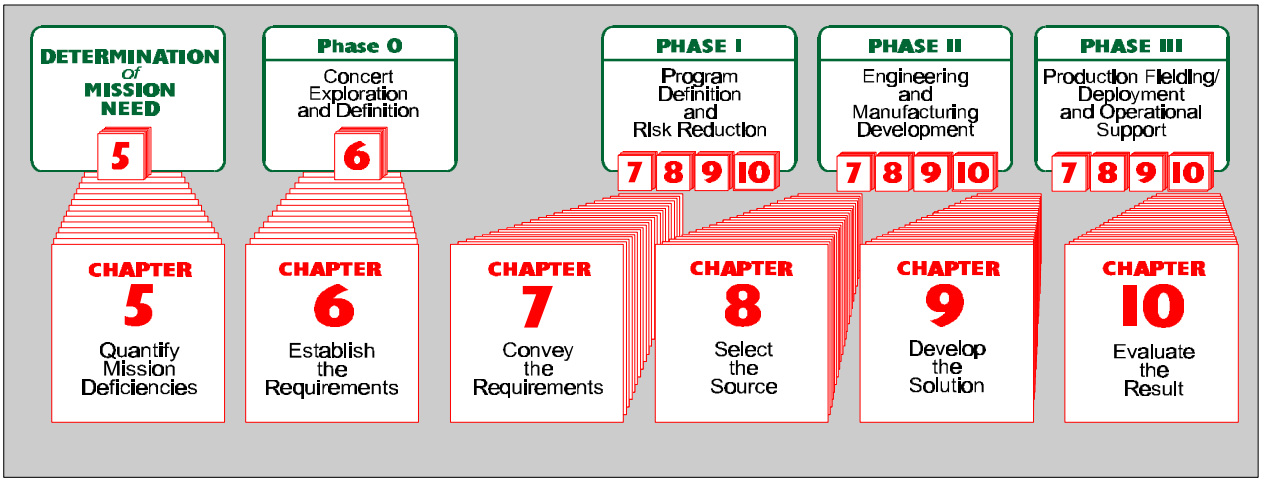

Figure II-1. Mapping the Activity Chapters Onto the DoD 5000 Process. *This figure shows the relationship between the activity chapters and the DoD 5000 phases.*

Understanding How Acquisition Tasks Change by Phase

The activities in Chapters 7 through 10 are repeated in each phase of an acquisition—from Phase 0, Concept Exploration and Definition, to Phase III, Production, Deployment, and Operational Support. Chapters 7 through 10 describe the activities that are common to all phases. The table on the following page shows the acquisition tasks that are specific to each phase. Note that each column of this table appears again in the relevant activity chapter.

DoD 5000 Phase	Chapter 7 Convey Requirements	Chapter 8 Select the Source	Chapter 9 Develop the Solution	Chapter 10 Evaluate the Result
Phase 0: Concept Exploration	Typically multiple contractors MNS Multiple-solution classes Data collection for potential solutions	Typically many bidders DSM is focused on conceptual architecture to drive out technology issues Incentive on innovation	Define preferred system concept(s) Identify needed technology advancements Use modeling and simulation to explore concepts	Typically models of preferred concepts and critical technologies Technology demonstrations Data validate and refine modeling and simulation set Supports concept downselect Provides input for feedback loop to improve and correlate digital models
Phase I: Program Definition and Risk Reduction	Typically multiple contractors ORD I Solution-class oriented Risk reduction on system solution	Typically many bidders DSM is focused on subsystem issues Incentive on risk reduction	Define system architecture Identify and mature highest risk elements Use modeling and simulation to conduct system level trades Fill in spec "gaps"	Typically breadboards, brassboards, and/or prototypes Much SIL, HITL; some OAR Data validate and refine modeling and simulation set Heavy DT, early OT Supports down-select decision and design trades Provides input for feedback loop to improve and correlate digital models
Phase II: Engineering and Manu-facturing Development	Typically a few contractors ORD II System oriented Risk reduction on design and manufacturing	Few bidders Complete system DSM Incentive on best value	Define all design elements Identify and mature manufacturing-risk elements Use modeling and simulation to conduct "build to" trades	Typically pre-production models Modeling and simulation bounds needed test data; data validates, refines modeling and simulation All test environments Heavy DT and OT Supports production decision Provides input for feedback loop to improve and correlate digital models
Phase III: Production, Fielding/De-ployment, and Operational Support	Typically 1 to 2 contractors ORD III Quantity oriented Quality tenets	Typically downselect Manufacturing processes well modeled Incentive to reduce cost	Use quality tenets to ensure that specs are met Engage in trades to optimize processes Explore mods and upgrades to enhance product Use modeling and simulation to assess currency	Typically production models Modeling and simulation bounds needed test data; high model maturity DT for models and upgrades; continued OT&E Supports model/upgrade decisions and tactics development Provides input for feedback loop to improve and correlate digital system models (DSMs)

Figure II-2. Understanding How Acquisition Tasks Change by Phase. *Chapters 7 through 10 describe the activities that are common to all DoD 5000 phases. This table shows the acquisition tasks that are specific to each phase.*